

New Master Strategy Plan Under White House Study

Policy-Makers' Guide to Replace Eisenhower's —Rostow in Charge

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15—A new master plan of the nation's objectives, strategies and tactics has been written in the Administration and is moving toward more formal review.

President Kennedy and the National Security Council are expected soon to look over the plan before it is officially adopted as a replacement for the national policy paper left over from the Eisenhower Administration.

The White House, State Department, Pentagon and Treasury are known to be some of the departments that contributed to the writing of the report, now in its third draft. Walt W. Rostow, counselor and chairman of the Policy Planning Council of the State Department, has shepherded the plan around the Government.

The document of nearly 300 pages is to remain secret and for the guidance of policy-makers only. Persons familiar with it say it offers no sweeping



Associated Press
Walt W. Rostow

new policies, but does point to a number of ambiguities that require prompt attention by many departments of the Government.

The most notable feature of the plan is that it does not gloss over disagreements with-

in the Administration. It contains a list of disputed policies and concepts and commentary on the difficulties these differences have posed.

In the past, officials point out, there has been a tendency here to "negotiate the language" on disputed points so that partisans of different concepts can accept the wording and interpret it to suit their own ideas. The practice often left only the illusion of an agreed policy.

Some of the differences in the new plan are said to be in the areas of strategic military planning and in sections dealing with the objectives of foreign aid. But since the plan also covers foreign policy, fiscal policy and national goals, there are probably other differences as well.

Completion Deferred

Completion of the master plan was deferred until the second year of the Kennedy Administration to give various agencies and officials time to learn their functions and to test their policy ideas.

According to an article by the Washington Correspondent of The Chicago Sun-Times, Thomas B. Ross, the plan is said to include recommenda-

tions for a still greater build-up of the nation's capacity to wage conventional warfare.

In this it is said to follow some public declarations by Administration members who argue that even in the event of war the nuclear bombardment of major civilian targets might be avoided by common consent with an enemy.

Mr. Ross also reported a provision in the plan that the

United States would never strike the first nuclear blow unless it were faced with a massive conventional assault, such as a full-scale invasion of Western Europe.

Administration sources refused to comment on this and other partial reports of the plan's content.

him to his car. In saying good-by, the President remarked: "I'll see you down there this year."

This was the first inkling reporters and White House staff members had that Mr. Kennedy was going to visit Brazil. The trip will probably take place in August, with Mrs. Kennedy going along.

ANNIVERSARIES:

'Terrifying Night'

Fifty years ago this week, on the night of April 14, the \$7.5 million, "unsinkable" White Star luxury liner Titanic, on its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York with 2,207 aboard, struck an iceberg and sank off the coast of Newfoundland in two hours and 40 minutes. About 700 survived. The exact figure has never been determined.

HEARINGS:

'The Walker Case'

In the high-ceilinged Old Senate Caucus Room, crowded to capacity, the names rang familiarly among the marble pillars. Alger Hiss . . . Irving Peress . . . Owen Lattimore. It might almost have been a reprise of the hearings a decade ago when the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy scowled his black scowl and laid about with charges of subversion. The figure in the witness chair last week, naming the same names—and many more—was former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, now candidate for the Democratic nomination as governor of Texas.

This time, though, the effect of the charges was anything but terrifying. Where McCarthy's hearers shook, Walker's merely shook their heads. The dark hints, the oblique charges, the veiled allusions to misty subversion and paralyzing conspiracy in high places dismayed the senators of the Preparedness subcommittee. Even Walker's admirers, except for a hard core of aging ladies, were saddened at the footlessness of this intense, articulate man who had served with distinction in World War II and Korea.

Mississippi's Sen. J. Strom Thurmond, who had insisted that Walker be heard on how he was "muzzled" by being relieved of his command of the 24th Division in Germany last April, said: "[Walker] perhaps did not bring out all the detail he should have." Gruff-spoken Gen. James A. Van Fleet put it more plainly: "A complete mess," he said of Walker's testimony.

'Victim' Walker began with a 75-minute statement outlining the thesis that evil forces at the head of the U.S. Government "paralyzed our armed forces" and with the sinister help of the press "perverted" civilian control of the military establishment into "a commissar-like

system of control at all major echelons and thereby "sapped . . . our will to resist Communism." These evil forces, he said, could be known by their "soft line" on Communism and "the no-win policy. I am a victim of the 'no-win' policy," he said.

In what he called "the Walker case" (he was charged with engaging in partisan political activities), the former general said that President Kennedy was "prosecutor and judge," and Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, who "misused" a report on the case, was the villain. Other Walker-identified villains: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Joseph Barnes, an editor who worked on former President Dwight Eisenhower's book, "Crusade in Europe"; a top McNamara aide Adam Yarmolinsky; U.S. information director Edward R. Murrow, and a collection of writers whose works he admitted he had never read.

If Walker had trouble reading his prepared statement (brochure emerged as "bro-cure," schizophrenic as "sizio-phrenic"), his questioning reached almost the point of pity. He fidgeted, chain-smoked, and deferred constantly to two prompters, Oklahoma City attorney (and former Army officer) Clyde J. Watts and Dr. Medford Evans, dismissed as a professor of political science from Northwestern State College of Louisiana for his extreme right-wing views.

Names, Please! On the second day, Sens. Bob Bartlett of Alaska and Howard Cannon of Nevada came armed with specific questions. The crowd was slimmer this time; the atmosphere of respect for a war hero dissipated. Bartlett, for one, wanted names! In this conspiracy, he asked, who makes up what Walker called the "real control apparatus?"

Walker squinted, pondered, ignored the scrawled promptings of Evans and Watts, closed his eyes, pressed his hands together, and spoke carefully. "I question the following people with respect to our constitutional system, our sovereignty, our security, and independence," he said.

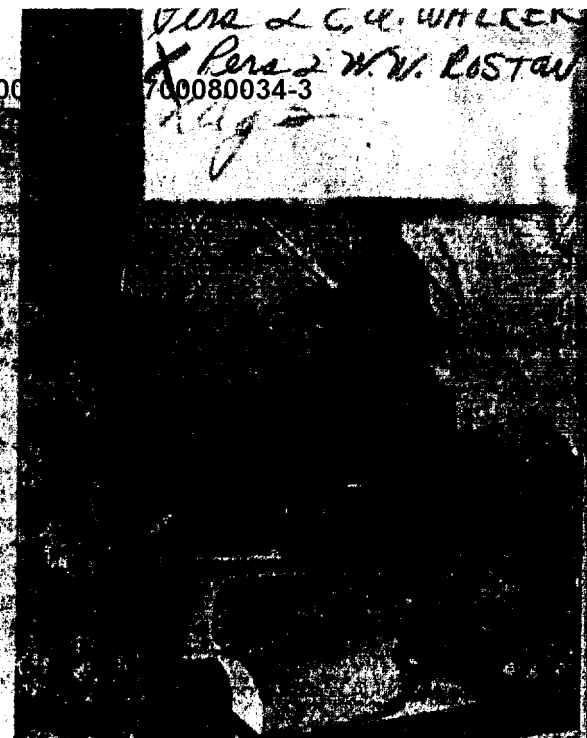
There was a dramatic pause. Dean Rusk.

Rusk, he went on to explain more rapidly, had been in the U.S. Army in the Far East when the Chinese Red revolution was advancing. Also, he said, Rusk had been a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, an organization that once drew the ire of Senator McCarthy.

Walker had another name. "Mr. Walker," he began and then at a whispered correction from Evans, "I mean Walt Rostow, who has been in control of the operating arm of the CIA, I believe, since 1954."

(Rostow has never been employed by the Central Intelligence Agency. Rusk, when he was queried about Walker's charges, simply said they were "not worthy of comment.")

Were there any more, Bartlett



Walker: He went out, punching

prompted Walker. "I believe their responsibility will cover all the others," Walker said.

It was a performance so inept as to discourage comment. The New York Times columnist James Heston, commenting on Walker's appearance, said: "I think it is very tragic. The case of American conservatism deserves a better spokesman." In Texas, where Walker was already deemed a poor fifth in the Democratic primary, the impact was minimal.

On his way out of the Senate Caucus Room, Walker, a frustrated man of action, showed that he too had gauged his failure. He punched a reporter in the face. With a right-hand blow, naturally.

DEFENSE:

Suddenly, at 4:52 A.M.

For Col. William J. Cook, an experienced Air Force officer with close-cropped gray hair, it was another long night watch. He sat at his desk 45 feet underground in the command post beneath the \$10 million Strategic Air Command headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base near Omaha, Neb. In front of him were a half-dozen green lights whose glow indicated that communications between SAC and its defensive outposts across the Arctic were working properly.

The night—last Nov. 24—had been uneventful. In Europe the Soviets were still threatening the West's tenuous hold on the symbolic city of Berlin. As senior controller at SAC, Cook would be the key man in launching U.S. retaliation to any sneak attack, and the communications circuits he was monitoring could tell if an attack had come.

Suddenly, at 4:52 a.m. EST one of